

Biographical Sketches.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following brief Biographical Sketch of the venerable John Quincy Adams is taken from a speech made in the United States Senate on the occasion of his death by the Hon. John Davis of Massachusetts. After recounting the particulars of Mr. Adams' death, the speaker proceeded thus:

"He was born in the then Province of Massachusetts, when she was girding herself for the great Revolutionary struggle which was then before her. His parentage is too well known to need even an allusion; yet I may be pardoned if I say that his father seemed born to aid in the establishment of our free government, and his mother was a suitable companion and co-laborer of such a patriot; the cradle hymns of the child were the songs of liberty. The power and competence of man for self-government were the topics which he most frequently heard discussed by the wise men of the day, and the inspiration thus caught gave form and pressure to his after life. Thus early imbued with the love of free institutions, educated by his father for the service of his country, and early led by Washington to its altar, he has stood before the world as one of its eminent statesmen. He has occupied in turn, almost every place of honor which the country could give him, and for more than half a century has been thus identified with its history. Under any circumstances, I should feel myself unequal to the task of rendering justice to his memory, but, with the debilitating effect of bad health still upon me, I can only with extreme brevity touch upon some of the most prominent features of his life.

While yet a young man he was, in May, 1794, appointed Minister Resident to the States General of the United Netherlands. In May, 1796, two years after, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon, in Portugal. These honors were conferred on him by Washington with the advice and consent of the Senate.

In May, 1797, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia. In March, 1799, and probably while at Berlin, he was appointed a Commissioner with full powers to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Sweden.

After his return to the United States he was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts a Senator, and discharged the duties of that station in this chamber from the 4th of March, 1803, until June, 1808, when, differing from his colleague and from the State upon a great political question, he resigned his seat. In June, 1809, he was nominated and appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg.

While at that Court, in February, 1811, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Cushing, but never took his seat upon the Bench.

In May, 1813, he with Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, was nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of peace with Great Britain, under the mediation of Russia. From causes which it is unnecessary to notice, nothing was accomplished under this appointment. But afterwards, in January, 1814, he with Messrs. Gallatin, Bayard, Clay and Russell, was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to negotiate a treaty of peace and a treaty of commerce with Great Britain. This mission succeeded in effecting a pacification, and the name of Mr. Adams is subscribed to the treaty of Ghent.

After this eventful crisis in our public affairs, he was, in February, 1815, selected by President Madison to represent the country and protect its interests at the Court of St. James, and he remained there as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary until Mr. Monroe became President of the United States.

On the 5th of March, 1817, at the commencement of the new administration, he was appointed Secretary of State, and continued in office while that gentleman was at the head of the Administration.

In 1825, he was elected his successor, and discharged the duties of President for one term, ending on the 3d of March, 1829.

Here followed a brief period of repose from public service and Mr. Adams retired to the family mansion at Quincy, but was elected a member of the House of Representatives, from the district in which he lived at the next election which occurred after his return to it, and took his seat in December, 1831; he retained it by successive elections to the day of his death.

LOUIS PHILIPPE.

We take the following brief sketch of Louis Philippe, Ex-King of the French, from the Encyclopedia Americana.

Louis Philippe, eldest son of the Duke of Orléans (Egalité) and of Marie Adelaide de Bourbon Penthièvre, grand-daughter of a natural son of Louis XIV., by Madame Montespan, was born at Paris in 1773. The line of Bourbon Orléans was founded by Philippe, brother of the Grand Monarque, who conferred on him the Duchy of Orléans. In 1782, the Duke de Chartres' education was intrusted to the Comtesse de Goglia. In 1792 he fought under Dumouriez at Valmy, and displayed great bravery and judgment. He also distinguished himself highly at the battle of Jemmapes. Shortly afterwards, having frankly expressed his horror of the revolutionary excesses in France, a decree of arrest was issued against him. He then quitted the army and his country, and obtained passports for Switzerland, but received notice that no part of the Cantons was safe him. Alone, however, and on foot, and almost without money, he began his travels in the interior of Switzerland and the Alps; and at length obtained the situation of professor at the college of Reichenau, where he taught geography, history, and the French and English languages, and mathematics, for four months, without having been discovered. It was here he learned the tragical end of his father. On quitting Reichenau, the Duke de Chartres, now became Duke of Orléans, retired to Brengarten, where he remained, under the name of Corby till the end of 1794, when his retreat being discovered, he resolved on going to America; but, being unable to obtain the necessary pecuniary means, he traveled in a sled through Norway and Sweden, journeyed on foot with the Laplanders, and reached the North Cape in 1795. In the following year he

set out for America, and paid a visit to General Washington at Mount Vernon. He afterwards went to England, and established himself, with his brothers, at Twickenham. In 1809 the Duke was married at Palermo, to the Princess Amelia daughter of the King of Sicily. After the fall of Napoleon he returned to Paris; and in 1815, was ordered by Louis to take command of the army of the North. He soon, however, resigned it, and fixed his residence, with his family, again at Twickenham. After the Hundred Days he went back to Paris; took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, but manifested such liberal sentiments as to render himself obnoxious to the administration. In consequence of the memorable events of July, 1830, he was proclaimed lieutenant-general of the kingdom, and finally, on the abdication of Charles X., King of the French.

GENERAL MICHAUX.

General Michaux, one of the most distinguished officers of Engineers of the Republican and Imperial armies, died at Versailles on the 10th Feb. in the 78th year of his age. He entered the service in 1793, performed the campaigns of 1794, 1795, 1796, and 1797, and accompanied General Bonaparte to Egypt. Left in command of the fort of Cathee, when the French army marched to Syria, he bravely maintained that position in the centre of the desert. When the army, on its return from Syria, reached Cathee, Capt. Michaux sought among the staff the officers of engineers, his comrades, in order to embrace them. Astonished at their absence he asked Bonaparte where they were. "They are dead," replied the General. "Are there none remaining?" inquired Michaux. Bonaparte cited several names, and added, "There are more in Egypt." "Not so many as you lost before St. Jean d'Acre," rejoined the commander of the fort. "What will you have?" was the reply. "It is the lot of those who serve in your department of the army." Michaux remained in Egypt after the departure of Bonaparte, and took part in the siege of Cairo, and ultimately in the defence of Alexandria. Having returned to France he was employed in fortifying the islands of Walcheren and Elba, and was afterwards director of the fortifications of Genoa. In 1812 he was transferred to the army of Portugal, in 1813 to that of Spain, and was present at the subsequent military operations until the battle of Toulouse. On his return from Elba, Napoleon appointed him commander of the Engineers of the 9th corps. The Restoration also availed itself of the services of General Michaux, who at his death was a member of the municipal council of Versailles.

WILLIAM HOWLEY.

William Howley, the only son of the Rev. William Howley, D. D., Vicar of Bishop's Totton and Ropley, Hants, was born on the 12th February, 1765. He was educated at Winchester School, and at Oxford, and became tutor at the University to the Prince of Orange, now King of Holland. He was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity at his University in 1809; Bishop of London in 1813, in succession to Dr. John Randolph; and in 1823 the Duke of Wellington elevated him to the Primacy of all England, in succession to Dr. Manners Sutton. He had been a member of Privy Council since 1813. Dr. Howley was much beloved for his amiable nature, and respected for his piety; he never rendered himself remarkable by great attainments; interfered in political affairs least of all his bishops, and seldom addressed the House of Lords at any length. He opposed Catholic emancipation, the Reform Bill, and the Government Education measure introduced by Lord Melbourne in 1839.

At Lambeth he has rebuilt the greater portion of the ancient palace, restored the beautiful chapel, and enriched the valuable library. He was a munificent benefactor to the various religious and charitable institutions.

The Archbishop died the 12th of February, 1848. His remains were almost privately interred at the chapel of Addington Hall, near Croydon on the 19th. It is a remarkable fact that since the Reformation, not one Archbishop has been buried in the cathedral of Canterbury, where most of their predecessors lie.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG.

Major Wm. Armstrong, U. S. Indian Agent, brother to Gen. Robert Armstrong, American Consul, Liverpool, is thus spoken of by the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot:

"He died respected, esteemed and beloved by thousands of Indians, over whose interests he had faithfully watched for many years, and by all who knew him in the United States. A faithful public officer, who has disbursed millions of the people's money without ever missing a dollar—an honest, upright man, the government will find it no easy task to supply his place. Recently the commissioner of Indian affairs has entered into an agreement with the Methodist Episcopal church, south, for the establishment of six manual labor schools in the Indian country, for the education of both sexes, in separate departments, for each of which, six thousand dollars to erect the building, and six thousand dollars annually for the support of the school, have been appropriated. The general supervision of these six schools was entrusted to Major Armstrong, in addition to his other duties as Indian agent of the Choctaw nation and general superintendent of all the Indian agencies. The welfare of the Indian schools in question, Major Armstrong had much at heart. His secretary, who was with him when he died, writes that the last directions which he gave and the last words he uttered were in relation to the schools.

Major Armstrong was endowed with most excellent sense and judgment. He was better versed, perhaps, than any other man with the whole Indian relations of our government. With this knowledge, and possessed of a high military turn of mind, backed by prudence and discretion, he would have made an admirable secretary of war."

CHRISTIAN VIII.

Christian VIII., King of Denmark, and Duke of Schleswig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, died the 19th of Jan. at Copenhagen. King Christian VIII. was born on the 18th Sept., 1786, and succeeded to the throne Dec. 3, 1839. He was first married in 1806 to the Princess Charlotte Frederika of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, from whom he was divorced in 1812; and afterwards to the Princess Caroline of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg.

THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

✂ We announced a few weeks since the appointment of the Rev. Richard Armstrong as Minister of Public Instruction. The selection, we believe, is one which meets the approbation of the public generally. Probably no man possesses in a greater degree the confidence and respect of the foreign and native population than Mr. Armstrong. He has devoted sixteen years of his life to benefit this people, during which period he has edited a paper in the native language for seven years, and has occupied during a portion of this time the prominent post of pastor of the first church in this town. He is a Protestant, but tolerant and liberal to other denominations.

The American Board and the missionary body generally are jealous of any connection with secular governments, and will only consent to accept a civil appointment in particular emergencies; and even when emergencies do occur, the Board choose that the individual should act on his own responsibility rather than depart from his general rule; hence when a member of the mission connects himself with government he must dissolve his connection with the mission.—Mr. Armstrong has left the mission from no disaffection, but from the conviction that as Superintendent of public schools he could be more extensively useful to the people than as pastor of a single church. In this we believe he was not mistaken, for no post emulates a broader sphere of usefulness than that of Superintendent of public schools embracing nearly 20,000 children and youth. Filled by a person possessing the requisite qualifications it cannot fail to exert a powerful influence on the destiny of the nation.

In accepting this appointment Mr. Armstrong cannot properly be said to have departed from the work for which he left his native land. Schools have ever wisely constituted a large portion of the missionary labors, and to the success of schools is to be attributed a great share of the success of Christianity. The present system of national public schools is in fact the result of missionary labor. It is only a few years since the government assumed the burden of schools, which till then had been borne by the mission.—Mr. Armstrong is now employed by the government to do what he has formerly done under the patronage of the Board of Missions. Such being the case, the acceptance of this office does not imply a moral delinquency; on the contrary it indicates enlarged views of duty, looking rather to the welfare of coming generations than to immediate and circumscribed results.

The cause of education, not only mental but physical, is one of paramount importance. Upon its success depends the prosperity and happiness of the Hawaiian nation. Although much has been done, much is yet required—success has been but partial. It needs the undivided efforts of an active and able superintendent.

There is one point of great importance connected with the public school system. It is the connexion of industry with the schools. Let the schools be agricultural schools—let the scholars devote less attention to books and more to the hoe, the spade and the plough. In this way the leisure hours now spent in idleness would be profitably employed—the mind would be disciplined by study—the body invigorated by labor—and the schools instead of being a burden to government might be made to pay their expenses. From Mr. Armstrong's active habits—his practical acquaintance with agriculture, and his fondness for it, we hope much from him in this respect.

We also hope to see the study of the English language receive more attention. No efforts should be spared to impart an acquaintance with that language to the rising generation of Hawaiians.

In connection with this subject and to prove that the superintendence of schools is the proper sphere for clergymen, we may quote the following appointment of R. J. Breckenridge, D. D., formerly pastor of the 2d Church in Baltimore and President of Jefferson College, which we copy from a late paper:

"Rev. Robert J. Breckenridge, D. D., has been appointed by the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State of Kentucky. He intends to accept the office and devote all his abilities to the improvement of education. He could not be engaged in a nobler work, nor could a good cause have a worthier or an abler champion."

THE DRAMA.—The Hawaiian Theatre was opened on Saturday evening the 17th inst., on which occasion the house was filled to overflowing. The Prize Address was delivered by Mr. C. W. Vincent, manager. It hardly comes up to the address on the opening of the Thespian. The performances commenced with the Highland Fling, followed by the comedy of 'She Stoops to Conquer.' The performances were marred by the noise consequent upon so crowded a state of the house. Several of the actors, particular La Mer and Mrs. Bland were much applauded. We are unable to give an extended notice, not being one of the lucky *maoris* who secured a front seat; and the back seats being so low we could scarcely catch a glimpse of the actors. We did see that Act Drop, but we were puzzled to divine what it was meant to represent. It may be John Gilpin, but if we recollect right Johnny did not ride a donkey. The Theatre is to be closed until the 4th of July, and in the mean time the building is to be ventilated in the dome (?) and the defect in the seats is to be remedied. We hope the Act Drop and the cornice on two sides of the building, now barren, will be included in the alterations.

✂ The Constance sailed with the King from Honolulu at 2 p. m. on the 21st. Hove to off Hanaie at 10 a. m. on the 21st waiting for the Yacht. At 12 the Yacht came up when the King, Queen and suite removed to her under a royal salute with manned rigging. The Kamehameha then passed under the Constance's stern and gave her nine cheers which the Constance returned and then made sail. She was within 20 miles of Honolulu at noon on Thursday, but was prevented from getting to the anchorage by calms.

The King, Queen and all the party were exceedingly pleased with their trip—and the water being smooth the ladies did not suffer the least inconvenience.

Foreign Intelligence.

We continue our summary of foreign news, gleaned from late papers. The principal events of interest have already been announced; we can only add such items as we have omitted in the hurry of compiling our previous summaries.

UNITED STATES.

On Saturday evening, June 17th, the 'Mary' arrived direct from Boston. She brings our regular files of some two months later than we received per Samoset. We find little of interest, most of the news having been anticipated across the country.

A file of the 'New York Tribune' has been received. Aside from the political matter—which of course is not adapted to our latitude—the Tribune is filled with interesting matter. It is ever a welcome visitor. Speaking of politics it may interest some of our readers to know that the Whigs carried all before them at the late election in the State of New York. The Tribune says every man on the Whig state ticket was elected by a majority of 20,000, while Mr. Fillmore, the candidate for Governor, was elected by a majority of 50,000. New York state is thoroughly Whig in every department. Massachusetts has re-elected her former Governor and Lieut. Governor, and is Whig throughout of course. Politics will be all the rage in the U. S. and a Whig President will undoubtedly be elected.

Connecticut the land of steady habits and wooden clocks has declared against the amendment of the constitution so as to allow her colored citizens the right of suffrage by a majority of 13,795. Shame on the legislators of 'blue laws.'

Wisconsin territorial legislature assembled on the 18th of Nov. for the special purpose of procuring their admission into the Union. The population of that territory amounts to about 300,000.

The Episcopal Convention in New York terminated its sitting on the 28th Oct. The great case before it was that of Bishop Onderdonk—the question being whether by the suspension of the Bishop the Diocese was vacated. It was finally decided by a large vote that the Diocese was still its lawful Diocesan. A canon was passed giving the House of Bishops power to remit judicial sentences, and another prohibiting in future sentences of indefinite suspension.

The laying of the corner stone of the Washington Monument is to take place on the 4th of July next. The position selected for the monument in Washington, it is stated, will render it visible at a great distance down the Potomac and from every part of the city, and if elevated 600 feet as contemplated, it can be seen from the bay.

One of the proprietors of the Baltimore Sun, who has been in Europe several months with R. Hoe, the celebrated New York machinist, gives some interesting facts in regard to the daily press of London and Paris. He states that Mr. Hoe has succeeded in making contracts for building two of his fast presses, each capable of printing from ten to twelve thousand copies per hour.—The price is \$24,000. He says that of the London dailies only two have any considerable circulation. These are the Times and the Daily News. The edition of the former, previous to the session of Parliament, was about 29,000 copies per day; and that of the latter about 10,000. In Paris there are eighteen daily journals, morning and evening. The 'Le Presse' alone prints 33,000 per day; 'Le Siecle' 30,000; 'Le Constitutionnel' 23,000; 'Journal des Debats' 10,000 and so down. The price to subscribers is for La Presse per year, \$7.25; that of Le Siecle, \$7.50; Le Constitutionnel, \$9.75; Journal des Debats, \$15; La Moniteur Universel, \$21; the prices all varying between \$7.25 and \$21. The subscription price of the London Times is 26 1/2 p. per annum, or between thirty-one and thirty-two dollars per annum.

The New York Herald says that the man who cut the first tree in the wilds of Ohio is still alive. His name is Daniel Cushman. He resides on a farm in Oneida County, New York State.

Europe.

So numerous were the applications to the Provisional government of Paris for places that the large area before the Hotel de Ville was absolutely blocked up with petitioners.

M. Duchatel in his flight from Paris was stopped at Mern and his papers demanded. His disguise was so complete that he was allowed to pass after being informed that he had proved, as was suspected, to be the Duke de Nemours, he would have been shot.

The Provisional government has issued a decree abolishing the use of passports.

The announcement of the French Republic was greeted at Lausanne; in Switzerland, with a salute of 100 guns.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has received through Mr. Walsh, Consul-General of the United States in Paris, a letter from Mr. Maury, Director of the National Observatory at Washington, giving an account of a warm stream which arrives on the northwest coast of America apparently from China. Its rate of speed appears to be about 60 miles per day.

The war still rages in the Caucasus. A battle had ensued in which the Russians were defeated.

Dr. James Jeffray, who, for the long period of fifty-seven years has occupied the chair of anatomy in the University of Glasgow, recently died at the advanced age of 89.

Etna and Vesuvius have been vomiting forth flames and an eruption of lava was expected.

Frederick VII., King of Denmark, has given his subjects a new constitution and annulled all proceedings in the courts of his kingdom for political offences, or violations of the laws regulating the press.

The Bavarian Minister of Interior has issued a circular to the police authorities ordering them not to permit Jesuits arriving in the country to remain more than three days except in cases of illness.

Jews as well as Catholics are to be admitted in future to the chairs of the University of Konigsberg.

The commercial navy of Austria at the end of 1847, consisted of 577 sailing vessels of the aggregate tonnage of 164,936 tons, showing an increase of 10,906 tons on 1846. Austria also possesses 24 steamers belonging to Austrian Lloyd's of the aggregate amount of 9,792 tons, and 3,190 horse power. There were seven steamers on the stocks.

CALIFORNIA.

We have received per 'Louise' our regular files of California papers to the 29th of May.—The only item of interest which they contain is the tidings of the fearful ravages of a terrible fever which has nearly depopulated all the seaport towns and caused a general rush to the interior. It is not exactly the yellow fever, but a fever for a yellow substance called gold. An exceedingly rich gold mine has been discovered in the Sacramento Valley, and all classes and sexes have deserted their occupations and rushed en masse to the mines to make their fortunes.—The gold taken from this newly discovered mine is not gold ore, but pure virgin gold. It is procured by the simple process of digging and washing, and is obtained at the rate of from two to four ounces per day by each laborer. It passes current at San Francisco for \$15 per ounce.—Mr. Gray, supercargo of the Louise, brought with him two pounds of the metal. It has been analyzed by the knowing ones here who pronounce it 'worth its weight in gold.' We can assure our readers there is no hoax in this; for we have seen the gold with our own eyes, and it really benefited our optics. San Francisco was entirely deserted, everybody having gone mining. The Californian announced the suspension of their paper on the 29th of May, and the Star was also expected to suspend publication. Laborers could not be procured at any price. Ten and fifteen dollars per day were offered and refused. Shovels, spades, pick-axes and other 'digging' implements commanded enormous prices. Many unable to procure these were digging with knives, sticks and their finger nails. Enormous prices were offered for provisions delivered on the ground. Nearly 500 men, women and children were on the ground and crowds were still flocking up. The mine is some way above Sutter's Fort, about 130 miles from San Francisco. Its extent was unknown, but it was believed to be immense. The people with their families were camped out, and the mines being in the fever-and-ague country, many of them are doubtless by this time shaking off what of their finger or toe-nails have not been worn off by digging. It is impossible to foretell the final effect of these discoveries in California. It is doubtful if there be sufficient force in Upper California at present to enforce any government regulations respecting these mines. There being no law respecting mines it will be some time before government can control them.

The discovery of such rich resources will give an impetus to trade and enable our neighbors to pay for their excessive imports. The markets on the coast are quite overstocked and many descriptions of goods sell at less prices than with us. The Sabine, Olga, Eagle and J. R. S. all arrived on the coast within the past few months had full cargoes; and but for the discovery of these mines, commercial business in California would have been greatly depressed. It must exert a beneficial influence on our prosperity as this new resource will enable the California traders to pay the large amounts already due our merchants. There is probably not less than \$150,000 now due here from California.

WRECK OF THE COM. STOCKTON.—The following particulars respecting the loss of the Com. Stockton on the coast of Lower California, communicated by J. J. Jarvis, Esq., former editor of this paper, is derived from particulars furnished by Parker Christian of the U. S. ship Cyane who had charge of the mail for the U. S. squadron on board the Com. Stockton at the time she was wrecked.

On the 27th of January the schooner Com. Stockton bound from San Francisco to Mazatlan, was set by a current into the mouth of a lagoon near Margarite Bay. She struck within four miles from land, about half past 2 o'clock in the morning. The coast in this vicinity is low and cut up with lagoons running from N. E. by N. to S. W. by S. Her position was at the mouth of a lagoon formed by two islands. The island to the right, running towards the main entrance to Margarite Bay, distant by the coast about 40 miles to the southward and westward; the other tending to the north about 20 miles.—The highlands of California can scarcely be made out from these islands by day. The Com. Stockton was driven by the sea about 2 miles farther inshore and remained fast in six feet water. One hundred yards farther and she would have been in deep water in the lagoon.—The crew commenced making a raft, but about 7 o'clock three whales were seen in chase of a whale. These came to their assistance and after a labor of several hours—at low tide—were enabled to get the officers and crew of the schooner ashore. The vessel and most of the cargo was a total loss. A part was saved and sold in a damaged state to the whalers on the beach.—The whaling fleet lay in Margarite Bay about 45 miles distant. The boats in pursuit of a whale had pursued him to a spot into which he had never before penetrated, and the efforts of the animal to escape had led them to the opening of the lagoon, off which the schooner was wrecked. The appearance of these boats was most providential for the crew of the Com. Stockton, for without this timely succor the whole ship's company would probably have perished, as their position was unknown and the coast is destitute of water.

The 'gift' mentioned on the first page of to-day's paper, as being sent by His Hawaiian Majesty to the Queen of Denmark, was a beautiful writing-desk, made of the different kinds of Hawaiian wood, by our enterprising fellow-townsmen, Mr. C. F. Lafrenz.

His Excellency the Governor of Oahu, visited the French Admiral on Tuesday the 18th and received a salute on leaving the ship.

The Admiral and the Consul of France called on His Excellency on the 20th.

The Minister of Foreign Relations and of Public Instructions called upon Rear Admiral De Tromelin and the Consul of France at the French Consulate on the 22nd.

The brig Flecha was to sail from Monterey the latter part of May with a large mail for this place. Where is she? We are interested and would like to know.

Rear Admiral De Tromelin and the Consul of France, called at the Foreign Office, and on all the King's ministers on Wednesday the 21st.

COURT NEWS.—Rear Admiral Le Comte De Tromelin had an audience of the King on the 19th at 2 p. m.

The gallant Admiral was accompanied by the Consul of France and a numerous suite of officers.

The King's Ministers and the High Chiefs, members of the King's Council and Government of Islands were present.

The Consul of France having presented the Admiral to the King, he addressed His Majesty to the following effect:

Str—I have come with the officers of the Flag Major of the French frigate La Poursuivante to present our respects to your Majesty. On my arrival in this port I have been struck with the immense and happy changes that have been effected therein since the first visit paid to it twenty years ago.

Trade and commerce encouraged and directed with skill by the men of talent in whom your Majesty has placed your confidence, have developed throughout this country that prosperity which I cannot contemplate without a sincere feeling of happiness. Your capital has become a really interesting town and each succeeding day adds to its extent and importance.

I remember with pleasure the Queen Kaahumanu who governed this country in the name of your Majesty. I remember also her agent Baki with Kekuanakoa and Manuwa who were the young men, but principal officers.

France feels a pleasure in cementing friendly and disinterested relations with remote countries as well as those which are near our shores, particularly when, as is the case with the Hawaiian archipelago, peace and concord reign there under the shadow of laws that are equally equitable and kind for all nations who are animated with straightforward and loyal views in their dealings with this people.

Your Majesty may rely with confidence on the warm sympathy of France for the prosperity of your state and the glory of your reign.

The Admiral then presented to His Majesty the following officers:—Jam de Bellicera, Captain; Viscount de Langle, Comander; Count de Montour, 1st Lieutenant; Baron de Vaux, 2d Lieutenant; Monsieur de Soman, Aide-de-Camp to the Admiral; M. Giviel, M. Renoux, Chief Surgeon; M. Esquire, Physician.

The King was pleased to reply to the Admiral in nearly the following words:

ADMIRAL—I am glad to see and welcome you again to my kingdom. Having been here before in the Bayanise, you are not to be considered a stranger. It pleases me much that you find so people and this town have advanced so much since your former visit, and to see you now elevated to the high rank of Commander-in-Chief of the naval forces of France, in this Ocean. I sincerely hope that no event or change will disturb the friendly relations which for years have subsisted between your great and enlightened nation and my Islands; and I request that in making known to the Minister of Marine your visit here, you will also make known that it is my desire to maintain those friendly relations unimpaired, and that the greatest harmony exist between my government and the Consul of France.

A conversation of nearly an hour ensued, during which the worthy Admiral alluded to many incidents connected with the state of these islands 20 years ago. His correct remembrance of persons and things at that period surprised while it pleased the King and Chiefs. It was marked as singular that of all foreign visitors only Admiral De Tromelin and Capt. Ay Cateby Jones had arrived at a correct knowledge of native relative rank in 1828 and 1826.

The Minister of Foreign Relations afterwards presented the Admiral to the high officers of State.

The Admiral had very courteously sent his fine brass band to play at the Palace; and he took occasion to say that he would be happy to receive a visit from His Majesty on board his ship the Poursuivante.

TEMPERANCE.—The following communication in reply to 'Moderation,' published on columns some weeks since, has been delayed in publication on account of the press of other matters.

MR. EDITOR.—We are gratified to find you willing to advocate temperance if they will total abstinence. We should much prefer the latter, because it would show that the ultimate standard had been attained. As it is, however, we have gained a point. The friends of drinking dare not avow themselves friends of drunkenness. 'Moderation' is not quite frank. He does not inform us distinctly what his principles (much less his habits) are. Yet we may aid from his questions that he is in favor of using whatever liquors they please, provided they do not injure themselves or their neighbors by it. That is just our opinion. And for the reason we say abstain from alcohol as a beverage. It does injure ourselves and society; and every intelligent man knows it. Why then, if this is a matter binding on the conscience? Do you know that arsenic is a poison? Yet the physicians tell you that it is poison. Others, we know, testify to this fact. Is it a matter of conscience with you not to use it, or sell it, except as a medicine? Would you offer it to a neighbor if it would operate in twenty-four days instead of twenty-four hours? Or until twelve years instead of twelve months? Alcohol is a poison, slow but certain in its operation. The highest medical authority declares it to be a poison. Observation illustrates and establishes the fact.—We leave 'Moderation' to decide whether it is a matter of conscience to take it or give it to others to gratify an appetite. President Everett saw this prevalent and dangerous custom in college, and did what he could to arrest it, by giving it up himself. You see it, in community, and you can judge best what kind of doctor you will be while continuing to use the beverage in the 'best' or worst society.

Our 'standard of morality' will not allow us to employ such an article, except as a medicine in the arts. We do not think it right to poison men even slowly. The holy scriptures forbid it. We are not commanded to bring poverty, sorrow, suffering and death moderately upon ourselves or our fellow men. Such temperance might have some connection with 'knowledge,' but it could have no affinity with 'virtue.' Moses allowed the Israelites to put away their wives, but it was on account of the 'hardness of their hearts.' Jesus allowed the people to be day to drink wine for the same reason. But we have good reason to believe that it was not from the beginning; and we know that the principles of Christianity, will not uphold the custom. They abolish it as explicitly as the Saviour abolished the custom of divorce.

We deem this a fair answer to your last question, and leave you to say whether we have qualified in respect to the preceding inquiries.

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